

СЕМЬЯ И ГЕНДЕР: МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ, ОПЫТ ЭМПИРИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

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ГЕНДЕРНЫЙ ПОДХОД К СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ TOWARDS A GENDER APPROACH TO CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Хотя интенсивное улучшение гендерных исследований было сделано в последние годы, проблемы сравнительных аспектов гендерной лингвистики все еще остаются нерешенными. Все еще нет такого количества исследовательских работ, касающихся сравнительного лингвистического исследования культурных особенностей пола на английском, русском и тюркском языках.

ABSTRACT

Although an intensive improvement of gender investigations has been done in recent years, the issues of comparative aspects of gender linguistics still remain unresolved. There are still not so many research works relating to the comparative

linguistic study of cultural characteristics of gender in English, Russian and Turkic languages.

Ключевые слова: гендер; лингвистика; гендерный фактор в языке и коммуникации

Key words: a gender; linguistics; the factors of gender in the language and communication

The anthropocentric emphasis in contemporary linguistics has largely stimulated a considerable interest in the understanding of language in terms of gender-based approach. Due to that in contemporary linguistics there has appeared a new interdisciplinary area of study termed as “gender linguistics”.

“Gender linguistics is one of the essential part of linguistics. Gender linguistics is concerned with the problem of how sociocultural characteristics ascribed to men and women are presented in language. One of the main tasks of gender linguistics is to define the taxonomy of language units most relevant for gender differentiation. In other words, it is important to show how gender is reflected in the language system and texts” (Ashurova Galieva 2013:141). Generally, the issues of gender linguistics can be studied from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives.

Diachronically, the special interdisciplinary study of interconnection of gender and language is divided into two main periods. These two periods are as follows:

1. The first period is connected with the identification of biological factors, which greatly affect the speech communication process. This period is mostly known as the period of irregular studies. The studies conducted during this period have not been connected with adjacent sciences, and mainly they have been focused on the observation of odd facts in science.

2. The second period is distinguished by conducting the serious gender-based studies relating to the pragmatic aspects of linguistics as well as the development of

sociolinguistics and the essential changes in distribution of male and female roles in the society (West, Zimmerman 1987:98).

However, some scholars suggest that it would be appropriate to point out three stages in the development of gender linguistics. They highlight the idea that between the first and second periods there exists the interim period, which has lasted from the beginning up to the middle of the 20th century and served as a fundamental basis for modern gender linguistics development. Exactly during this period, there has been stated the facts casting some doubts on the absolute biological character of gender dimorphism. Consequently, this period is viewed as a “transitional period” in the historical development of gender linguistics (Samel 1995:76).

In 60th-70th of the 20th century the concept “femininity” became the central issue in considering the connection of the language, man and the woman. The first research work on gender linguistics was published in 1973 in the USA. It was Lakoff’s work titled “Language and Woman’s Place”. The research was based on the arguments over the anthropocentrism of a language and the loss of the women’s image in the language world picture (Lakoff 1973:52).

The French feminine writer and psychoanalyst L. Irigaray has written about the concept of “feminine language”. She states that patriarchal language which presents itself as a universal and neutral one, in fact, has been produced in accordance with masculine interest (L. Irigaray 1985:170).

The French researchers C. Michard and C. Ribery have paid a special attention to the connection of the language with the influencing power of sex and authority. Having analyzed various types of texts, researchers have concluded that the linguistic constructions are asymmetrical in terms of gender characteristics (Michard, Ribery 1982; 2008:125)

D. Spender’s work “Man Made Language” has aroused great interest in linguistics, in which the author highlights that “the language is neutral” and in the language (as well as in the mind) the principle of sexism is coded (Spender 1980: 6).

In contemporary literature there have been accumulated certain experiences in studying the issue of “language-gender/sex”. Actually, right up to the 1990th years the gender aspects of linguistics have not been deeply investigated. The interconnection of

“gender and language” had neither conceptual-theoretical foundation nor an independent place in systematic catalogue (Халеева 1999:7).

A.V. Kirillina’s works have shown the initial attempts made to define the principles of gender approach to linguistics. The influence of gender factors on the language have discussed in the collection of articles “Gender: language, culture, communication (Гендер: язык, культура, коммуникация) and “The factors of gender in the language and communication” (Гендерный фактор в языке и коммуникации) (Кирилина 1997:18).

Although an intensive improvement of gender investigations has been done in recent years, the issues of comparative aspects of gender linguistics still remain unresolved. There are still not so many research works relating to the comparative linguistic study of cultural characteristics of gender in English, Russian and Turkic languages.

In the whole, the degree of special study of gender asymmetry in the language may be characterized by the lack of a clear theoretical-methodological basis for conducting research works at both monolingual and multilingual levels.

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